

Aproximación de π

Sea $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. Para un polígono regular de n lados inscrito en una circunferencia se tiene:

| n | perímetro/diámetro | n | perímetro/diámetro | n | perímetro/diámetro |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|---------------|--|
| 3 | $3\sqrt{3}/2$ | 4 | $2\sqrt{2}$ | 5 | $5\sqrt{(5-\sqrt{5})/2}/2$ |
| 6 | 3 | 8 | $4\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}$ | 10 | $5\sqrt{2-\sqrt{(3+\sqrt{5})/2}}$ |
| 12 | $6\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$ | 16 | $8\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}$ | 20 | $10\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{(3+\sqrt{5})/2}}}$ |
| 24 | $12\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}$ | 32 | $16\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}}$ | 40 | $20\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{(3+\sqrt{5})/2}}}}$ |
| \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots |
| $3 \cdot 2^k$ | $3 \cdot 2^{k-1}\sqrt{2-a_k}$ | 2^{k+2} | $2^{k+1}\sqrt{2-b_k}$ | $5 \cdot 2^k$ | $5 \cdot 2^{k-1}\sqrt{2-c_k}$ |
| \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots |
| ∞ | π | ∞ | π | ∞ | π |

En dónde,

$$a_k = \begin{cases} -1, & k = 0 \\ \sqrt{2+a_{k-1}}, & k > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b_k = \begin{cases} 0, & k = 0 \\ \sqrt{2+b_{k-1}}, & k > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$c_k = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, & k = 0 \\ \sqrt{2+c_{k-1}}, & k > 0 \end{cases}$$

Además,

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^k} = \frac{\sqrt{2-a_k}}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2^{k+2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2-b_k}}{2}$$







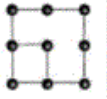

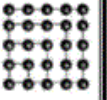








$$\sin \frac{\pi}{5 \cdot 2^k} = \frac{\sqrt{2-c_k}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^k} = \frac{\sqrt{2+a_k}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2^{k+2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2+b_k}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{5 \cdot 2^k} = \frac{\sqrt{2+c_k}}{2}$$

Números poligonales (sucesión)

| NÚMEROS POLIGONALES | TIPO | ORDEN | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | TRIANGULARES |  |  |  |  |  |
| | | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 |
| | CUADRADOS |  |  |  |  | |
| | | 1 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 25 |
| | PENTAGONALES |  |  |  |  | |
| | | 1 | 5 | 12 | 22 | 35 |
| | HEXAGONALES |  |  |  |  | |
| | | 1 | 6 | 15 | 28 | 45 |

Representación de los números triangulares, cuadrados, pentagonales y hexagonales.

| Número de lados | Diferencia de términos consecutivos $a_k - a_{k-1} \ (k > 1)$ |
|-----------------|--|
| 3 | $2 + (k - 2)$ |
| 4 | $3 + 2(k - 2)$ |
| 5 | $4 + 3(k - 2)$ |
| 6 | $5 + 4(k - 2)$ |
| \vdots | \vdots |
| m | $(m - 1) + (m - 2)(k - 2)$ |

Por consiguiente, si $a_1 = 1$ para $m > 2$, entonces:

$$a_n = \frac{n}{2} (m(n - 1) - 2(n - 2))$$